

§ 60.64

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(c) Each owner or operator of a kiln or clinker cooler subject to the provisions of this subpart using a positive-pressure fabric filter with multiple stacks, or a negative-pressure fabric filter with multiple stacks, or an electrostatic precipitator with multiple stacks may, in lieu of installing the continuous opacity monitoring system required by § 60.63(b), monitor visible emissions at least once per day by using a certified visible emissions observer. If the control device exhausts gases through a monovent, visible emission observations in lieu of a continuous opacity monitoring system are required. These observations shall be taken in accordance with EPA Method 9. Visible emissions shall be observed during conditions representative of normal operation. Observations shall be recorded for at least three 6-minute periods each day. In the event that visible emissions are observed for a number of emission sites from the control device with multiple stacks, Method 9 observations shall be recorded for the emission site with the highest opacity. All records of visible emissions shall be maintained for a period of 2 years.

(d) For the purpose of reports under § 60.65, periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds that allowed by § 60.62(a)(2) or § 60.62(b)(2).

(e) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section apply to kilns and clinker coolers for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after August 17, 1971.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 53 FR 50363, Dec. 14, 1988]

§ 60.64 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in § 60.62 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = (c_s Q_{sd}) / (P K)$$

where:

E=emission rate of particulate matter, kg/metric ton (lb/ton) of kiln feed.

c_s =concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q_{sd} =volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P=total kiln feed (dry basis) rate, metric ton/hr (ton/hr).

K=conversion factor, 1000 g/kg (7000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas.

The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30.0 dscf) for the kiln and at least 60 minutes and 1.15 dscm (40.6 dscf) for the clinker cooler.

(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the kiln feed rate (P), except fuels, for each run. Material balance over the production system shall be used to confirm the feed rate.

(4) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[54 FR 6666, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.65 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator required to install a continuous opacity monitoring system under § 60.63(b) shall submit reports of excess emissions as defined in § 60.63(d). The content of these reports must comply with the requirements in § 60.7(c). Notwithstanding the provisions of § 60.7(c), such reports shall be submitted semiannually.

(b) Each owner or operator monitoring visible emissions under § 60.63(c) shall submit semiannual reports of observed excess emissions as defined in § 60.63(d).

(c) Each owner or operator of facilities subject to the provisions of § 60.63(c) shall submit semiannual reports of the malfunction information required to be recorded by § 60.7(b). These reports shall include the frequency, duration, and cause of any incident resulting in deenergization of any device controlling kiln emissions or in the venting of emissions directly to the atmosphere.

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(d) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7411, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this section, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[53 FR 50364, Dec. 14, 1988]

§ 60.66 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: No restrictions.

[53 FR 50364, Dec. 14, 1988]

Subpart G—Standards of Performance for Nitric Acid Plants

§ 60.70 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to each nitric acid production unit, which is the affected facility.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after August 17, 1971, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37936, July 25, 1977]

§ 60.71 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Nitric acid production unit* means any facility producing weak nitric acid by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(b) *Weak nitric acid* means acid which is 30 to 70 percent in strength.

§ 60.72 Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be

conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:

(1) Contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO₂, in excess of 1.5 kg per metric ton of acid produced (3.0 lb per ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent nitric acid.

(2) Exhibit 10 percent opacity, or greater.

[39 FR 20794, June 14, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46258, Oct. 6, 1975]

§ 60.73 Emission monitoring.

(a) The source owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The pollutant gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 and for calibration checks under § 60.13(d) of this part shall be nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The span value shall be 500 ppm of NO₂. Method 7 shall be used for the performance evaluations under § 60.13(c). Acceptable alternative methods to Method 7 are given in § 60.74(c).

(b) The owner or operator shall establish a conversion factor for the purpose of converting monitoring data into units of the applicable standard (kg/metric ton, lb/ton). The conversion factor shall be established by measuring emissions with the continuous monitoring system concurrent with measuring emissions with the applicable reference method tests. Using only that portion of the continuous monitoring emission data that represents emission measurements concurrent with the reference method test periods, the conversion factor shall be determined by dividing the reference method test data averages by the monitoring data averages to obtain a ratio expressed in units of the applicable standard to units of the monitoring data, i.e., kg/metric ton per ppm (lb/ton per ppm). The conversion factor shall be reestablished during any performance test under § 60.8 or any continuous monitoring system performance evaluation under § 60.13(c).

(c) The owner or operator shall record the daily production rate and hours of operation.

(d) [Reserved]